

# THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

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One Dollar a Year

## LINCOLN

### LABOR AND CAPITAL

The strongest bond of human sympathy outside the family relation should be one uniting all working people of all nations, tongues and kindreds.—Reply to Committee of Workmen's Association, of New York, March 21, 1864.

It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces.—Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865.

I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails in New England under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances.—Speech at New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1860.

And inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government.—Complete Works, Vol. I, p. 92.

We will hereafter speak for freedom and against slavery as long as the Constitution guarantees free speech; until everywhere on this wide land the sun shall shine, and the rain shall fall, and the wind shall blow upon no man who goes forth to unrequited toil.—1856, History of Abraham Lincoln, Arnold, p. 97.

It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. \* \* \* Labor is prior to, and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. \* \* \* No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch ought which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.—From Annual Message, December 3, 1861.

### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The assertion "That all men are created equal" was of no practical use in affecting our separation from Great Britain; and it was placed in the Declaration, not for that, but for future use. Its authors meant it to be—as, thank God, it is now proving itself—a stumbling block to all those who in after times might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants, and they meant, when such should reappear in this fair land and commence their vocation, they should find left for them at least one hard nut to crack.—Speech at Springfield, Ill., June 26, 1857.

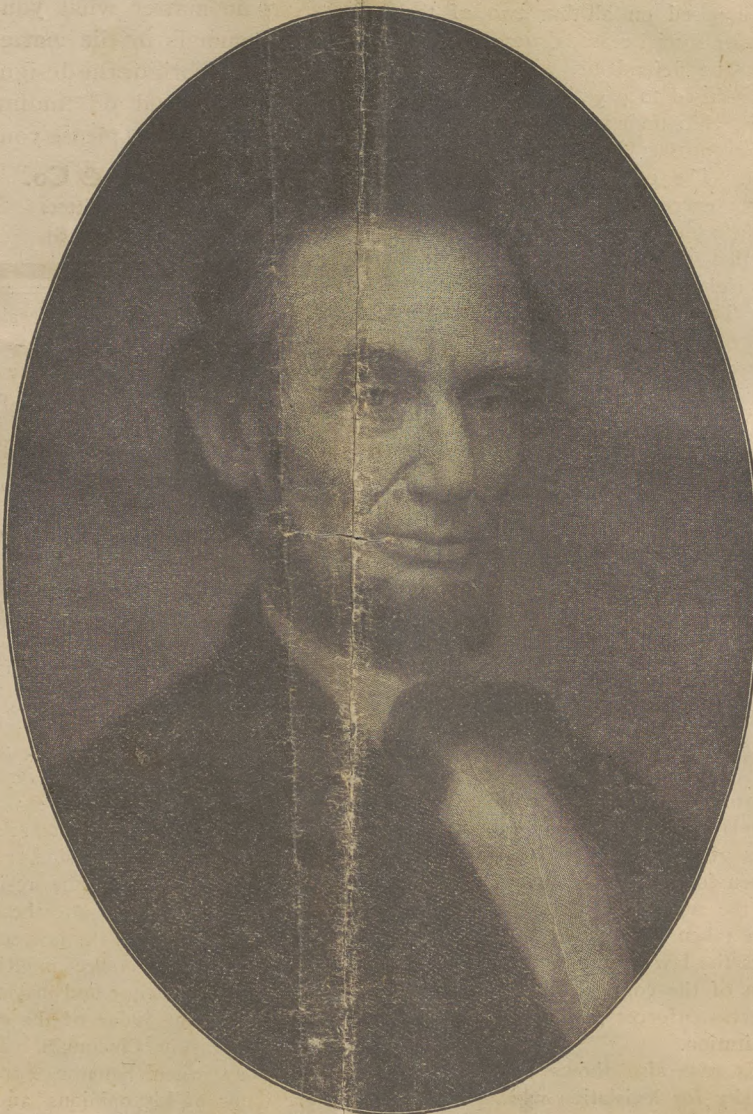
Think nothing of me; take no thought for the political fate of any man whomsoever, but come back to the truths that are in the Declaration of Independence. While pretending no indifference to earthly honors, I do claim to be actuated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. But do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity—the Declaration of Independence.—Speech at Bardstow, Ill., August 12, 1858.

I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men.—Speech at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, February 22, 1861.

### THE MAN BEFORE THE DOLLAR

\* \* \* The Democracy of to-day hold the liberty of one man to be absolutely nothing when in conflict with another man's right of property. Republicans, on the contrary, are for both the man and the dollar, BUT IN CASE OF CONFLICT THE MAN BEFORE THE DOLLAR. \* \* \*

But soberly, it is now no child's play to save the principles of Jefferson from total overthrow in this nation. \* \* \* This is a world of compensation, and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God, cannot long retain it. All honor to Jefferson—to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there that to-day, and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression.—Letter to Republicans of Boston, April 6, 1859, in reply to an invitation to attend a celebration in honor of Jefferson's birthday.



### LINCOLN'S WARNING

Monarchy is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I would be scarcely justified were I to omit exercising a warning voice against returning despotism.

There is one point to which I ask attention; it is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of our government. I bid the laboring people to beware of surrendering a power which they already possess, and which, when surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty be lost.

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and never could have existed had not labor previously existed. Labor is much the superior and deserves much the higher consideration.

### GOVERNMENT OF, BY, AND FOR THE PEOPLE

The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—Address on the Gettysburg battlefield, November 19, 1863.

### PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S HUMANITY

On pardoning twenty-four deserters at one time, all of whom had been sentenced to be shot, he said to a general who objected:

"Mr. General, there are already too many widows in the United States. Please don't ask me to add to the number, for I won't do it."

To General B. F. Butler, in 1863, when the general asked for the pardon of a man whom he himself had sentenced to be shot:

"You? Asking me to pardon some poor fellow? Give me that pen!"

To a friend who had obtained from him a pardon for a deserter, he said:

"Some of our generals complain that I impair discipline and subordination in the army by my pardons and respites, but it makes me rested, after a hard day's work, if I can find some good excuse for saving a man's life."

### LINCOLN'S IDEA OF FREE GOVERNMENT

It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of the people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies. On this point the present rebellion brought our Republic to a severe test, and a presidential election, occurring in regular course during the rebellion, added not a little to the strain.

If the loyal people united were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion must they not fail when divided and partially paralyzed by a political war among themselves? But the election was a necessity. WE CANNOT HAVE FREE GOVERNMENT WITHOUT ELECTIONS.—Response to a Serenade, November 10, 1864.

You can better succeed with the ballot. \* \* \* Let there be peace. Revolutionize through the ballot box, and restore the government once more to the affections and hearts of men by making it express, as it was intended to do, the highest spirit of justice and liberty.—1855, Advice to Free-Soilers who talked of using force.—Herndon, p. 380.

## LINCOLN

### THE COURTS AND THE PEOPLE

The people of these United States are the masters of both Congresses and courts, not to overthrow the Constitution but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution.—Speech at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1859.

The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.—Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861.

### LIBERTY

The fight must go on. The cause of civil liberty must not be surrendered at the end of one or even one hundred defeats.—Letter to H. Asbury, November 19, 1858.

This declared indifference, but, as I must think, covert zeal, for the spread of slavery, I cannot but hate. I hate it because of the monstrous injustice of slavery itself. I hate it because it deprives our Republican example of its just influence in the world, enables the enemies of free institutions, with plausibility, to taunt us as hypocrites, causes the real friends of freedom to doubt our sincerity, and especially because it forces so many good men among ourselves into an open war with the very fundamental principles of civil liberty, criticising the Declaration of Independence and insisting that there is no right principle of action but self-interest.—Speech at Ottawa, Ill., August 21, 1858.

What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling seacoasts, the guns of our war steamers, or the strength of our gallant and disciplined army. These are not our reliance against a resumption of tyranny in our fair land. \* \* \* Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in our bosoms. Our defense is in the preservation of the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere. Destroy this spirit and you have planted the seeds of despotism around your own doors.—Speech at Chicago, Ill., September 11, 1858.

All the armies of Europe, Asia, and Africa combined, with all the treasure of the earth (our own excepted) in their military chest, with a Bonaparte for a commander, could not by force take a drink from the Ohio or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a trial of a thousand years.

At what point, then, is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer, If it ever reach us it must spring up among us; it cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of freemen we must live through all time or die by suicide!—Speech at Springfield, Ill., January 27, 1837.

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. \* \* \* Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it.—Speech at Springfield, Ill., October 1, 1854.

Allow all the governed an equal voice in the government; that, and that only, is self-government. \* \* \* Finally I insist that if there is anything that it is the duty of the whole people to never intrust to hands other than their own that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions.—Speech at Peoria, Ill., October 16, 1854.

### THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

I go for all sharing the privilege of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, \* \* \* by no means excluding females.—Announcement of Political Views, June 13, 1836.

I am opposed to the limitation or lessening of the right of suffrage. If anything I am in favor of its extension or enlargement. I want to lift men up—to broaden rather than contract their privileges.—Interview, Springfield, Ill.—Herndon, p. 625.

### LINCOLN'S IDEA OF CHRISTIANITY

Whenever any church will inscribe over its altar, as its sole qualification for membership, the Savior's condensed statement of the substance of both Law and Gospel, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself," that church I will join with all my heart, and all my soul.

It is the duty of nations as well as men to own their dependence on the overruling power of God, \* \* \* and to recognize the sublime truth announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord.

## IS GOMPERS IN CONTEMPT?

By WILLIAM J. BRYAN, in The Commoner.

The fining of Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison by Justice Wright of the District of Columbia, is likely to focus attention upon the subject of injunctions as nothing else could do. This is really a controversy between a large corporation and its employees, and the writ of injunction is being used to assist the corporation in its contest against those who were employed by it. In order to further its cause and to obtain an advantage against the workmen, the stove

(Continued on page 2.)



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SAM DE NEDREY, Editor.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1909.

### Important Notice.

The business and editorial departments of THE TRADES UNIONIST will hereafter be located in the Carpenter building, 604-606 Fifth street northwest. Address all communications intended for THE TRADES UNIONIST paper to Sam De Nedrey at above number.

SCULLIN has not Scullinized Wash-  
ington.

THE Jap can not complain that he is  
not getting his share of the limelight.

THE label of union labor is the badge  
of the laborer who enjoys real inde-  
pendence.

THE Washington Post suggests that  
an organization be formed to reform the  
reformers. Not a bad idea.

THERE were 311 business failures in  
the United States last week of sufficient  
importance to be recorded in Bradstreets.

LINCOLN was great, just and good, and  
his greatest and most enduring monu-  
ment is in the hearts of his countrymen.

FOR the first time in the history of our  
country the inaugural stand at the cap-  
itol is being erected by non-union labor.  
Here is a chance for Scullin.

COL. PETE HEPBURN has been given  
his niche in Jimmy Van Cleave's Hall  
of Fame. American Industries printed  
his speech libelling the union employes  
of the Government Printing Office.

SOME of the newspaper reporters of  
the city of Washington seem to be just  
bound to have the president and secre-  
tary of the Central Labor Union have  
a row whether they want to or not.

BETWEEN Senator Kittredge and Rep-  
resentative Rainey the Panama Canal  
is getting almost as many shocks as the  
White House is getting from the Cali-  
fornia legislature.

IF LEGISLATION providing for 90 cent  
gas, 10 per cent monoxide, will keep  
Hon. Sims of Tennessee quiet, we're  
for it. Sims would make a model mem-  
ber of the Kansas or Oklahoma legisla-  
tures. He's agin' pretty much every-  
thing.

THE employment of home labor should  
be the first consideration of property  
owners when letting contracts for build-  
ings. The money paid will return to  
you in local channels, while the money  
paid to foreign labor you will never see  
again.

ONE of the funny snaps of preparing  
for the inaugural of Mr. Taft is the  
selection by the inaugural committee on  
decorations of white and green—colors  
of Persia—for color effects. The Span-  
ish War Veterans have adopted resolu-  
tions of protest, and insist that the good  
old colors of red, white and blue are  
good enough for us all.

HAVE no fear, Brothers Gompers,  
Mitchell, and Morrison, there will be a  
sufficiency of money to fight your case  
to the last resort. A call for funds will  
readily demonstrate that for once labor  
has become a unit. It is labor's fight,  
and labor is willing to bear the burden.  
—Piano Workers Journal.

Leasing assurance, Brother Dold, but  
if you and others had shown the same  
spirit of unity that you show in the  
above paragraph, it is quite likely there  
would have been no occasion that "a  
call for funds will readily demonstrate  
that for once labor has become a unit."  
Your attitude is like that of the man  
who locked the stable door after the  
horse was stolen.

## IS GOMPERS IN CONTEMPT?

Continued from page 1.)

company secured the injunction re-  
straining the American Federationist  
(the official organ of the Federation of  
Labor) "or any other printed or writ-  
ten newspaper, magazine, circular, letter  
or other document or instrument what-  
ever," from referring to the complain-  
ant, its business or its business product  
in the "we don't patronize" or "unfair"  
list, etc.

Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell and Mr.  
Morrison were accused of violating this  
injunction, and sentenced to imprison-  
ment; the case is being appealed to the  
higher courts, and full discussion of the  
principles involved will be delayed until  
final decision. However, as the corpora-  
tion papers are loudly condemning Mr.  
Gompers and his associates and insisting  
that they ought to have obeyed the re-  
straining order whether constitutional or  
not, it is worth while to present the  
side of the defendants. The restraining  
order was believed by Mr. Gompers, Mr.  
Mitchell and Mr. Morrison to be an  
unconstitutional interference with the  
right of free speech, and a court decree  
which violates the constitution is null  
and void just as an unconstitutional  
statute is null and void. Now, how  
could the unconstitutionality of this de-  
cree be tested? Two ways were open.  
The defendants could have obeyed it  
and contested it at the time of the hear-  
ing, taking an appeal in case of an ad-  
verse decision, but this course would  
have left the stove company in posses-  
sion of the field; it would have given it  
the advantage pending the litigation, and  
with this advantage, the corporation  
might have won its fight against the em-  
ployes before a final decision could have  
been obtained. It might have dismissed  
its suit, after winning its contest, and  
left the defendants without even the  
advantage of a final decision sustaining  
their position.

There was another method of testing  
the injunction, and this they adopted.  
They condemned the decree as uncon-  
stitutional and protested against such  
interference with the freedom of speech  
and the freedom of the press. They de-  
nied doing the things specifically en-  
joined, but that question is not so ma-  
terial as the question whether they had  
a right to test the constitutionality of  
the order by disobedience of it. Let  
the case be stated as favorably as pos-  
sible for the stove company; let it be  
assumed that Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell  
and Mr. Morrison deliberately disobeyed  
the order issued by the judge on the  
ground that it violated the constitutional  
guarantees which surround freedom of  
speech and freedom of the press. Are  
these men to be condemned for thus  
testing the question by disobedience?

Judge Parker, their counsel, calls at-  
tention to the effort that is being made  
to invest a judicial decree with a sacred-  
ness superior to that which surrounds  
a statute, and he is perfectly right in  
insisting that a statute enacted by a legis-  
lature and approved by an executive officer  
is entitled to as much respect as an  
order issued by a judge.

And yet nearly every statute which is  
passed is tested by disobedience, and  
where the statute is directed against a  
corporation it is expected that it will  
be tested by disobedience. The news-  
papers which hold the labor leaders up  
to public condemnation because they vi-  
olated a judicial order think it entirely  
proper that the great corporation shall  
await a judicial construction of a statute  
before obeying it. It is never suggested  
by such papers that a corporation is do-  
ing anything disreputable when it dis-  
putes the constitutionality of a law and  
violates the law in order to secure a de-  
cision upon that point. Why should the  
labor leaders be treated more harshly  
than the heads of corporations?

Not only do the managers of corpora-  
tions test the constitutionality of law by  
disobedience, but public officials con-  
stantly do so. A case in point is re-  
called. About twenty-one years ago the  
city council of Lincoln, Nebr., was in-  
vestigating charges made against a po-  
lice magistrate. The attorneys for the  
police magistrate secured a temporary  
suspension of the investigation, and be-  
fore the investigation was resumed se-  
cured from Judge Brewer, then on the  
circuit bench of the United States, an  
order restraining the city council from  
the removal of the offending official.

The restraining order was made return-  
able at a date about two months away.  
If the council had followed the advice  
now being given to Mr. Gompers and  
his associates it would have awaited for  
two months, and then, if the temporary  
injunction had been made permanent,  
it would have taken an appeal,  
and possibly by the time the mag-

istrate's term expired, or a few years  
afterwards, a final decision could have  
been secured. But the mayor and coun-  
cil, believing that Judge Brewer was  
interfering with the constitutional right  
of the city authorities, proceeded to vi-  
olate the injunction by continuing the in-  
vestigation and removing the official.  
They were cited before Judge Brewer  
for contempt, and because of the promi-  
nence of the defendants, a fine of \$600  
was imposed on all but two of them  
who, for special reasons, were fined only  
\$50. The defendants, with one excep-  
tion, refused to pay the fines and went  
to jail, while their attorney presented the  
matter to the United States Supreme  
Court. The court decided that Judge  
Brewer exceeded his authority in issu-  
ing the order; that the order was void;  
and that the defendants acted within  
their rights in refusing to obey the or-  
der. The defendants were, therefore,  
discharged. The one councilman who,  
because of ill health, paid his fine rather  
than go to jail, recently recovered the  
fine by an act of Congress.

This case is reported in the United  
States Court Reviews, "ex parte: in the  
matter of Andrew J. Sawyer, et al. peti-  
tioners;" volume 124, page 200.

There are many other cases that might  
be cited, but here is one involving a con-  
stitutional right. If public officials are  
justified in deliberately violating an in-  
junction in order to test its constitution-  
ality, why should Mr. Gompers, Mr.  
Mitchell and Mr. Morrison be condemn-  
ed for resorting to the same method of  
testing the constitutionality of a restrain-  
ing order which, in the opinion of the  
defendants, violated the constitutional  
rights of themselves and the large body  
of men for whom they acted?

If the supreme court sustains the po-  
sition taken by Justice Wright, it be-  
comes the law of the land until the de-  
cision of the court is reversed or until  
Congress enforces the guarantees of the  
constitution.

This case also shows the imperative  
necessity for legislation which will give  
trial by jury in cases of indirect con-  
tempt.

Is it not time for a Congressional limi-  
tation of the power of the court in mat-  
ters of temporary injunction? Is it not  
time for legislation along the lines of  
the democratic platform? It seems im-  
possible to arouse the public to the need  
of a reform until someone has suffered.  
Every step in advance has behind it the  
suffering of some for others. Mr. Gompers,  
Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Morrison are to  
be commended rather than condemned  
that they are willing to suffer, if by  
their suffering, they can secure to their  
fellow laborers protection from the in-  
creasing injustice which comes from the  
arbitrary issuance of injunctions. The  
President has already pointed out in his  
messages that the writ of injunction has  
been abused, and he has warned Con-  
gress that these abuses, if not corrected,  
will lead to a revolt against even the  
legitimate use of the powers of the  
equity court. The Republican national  
platform, while seeming to admit the  
need of remedial legislation, employed  
deceptive language, and the adoption  
of that platform was hailed during the  
campaign as a triumph for the corpora-  
tions in their contest against their em-  
ployes. It will be remembered that Mr.  
Van Cleave, who is back of the stove  
company's prosecution of the labor lead-  
ers, issued campaign documents appeal-  
ing to the business men to support the  
Republican ticket because the Republican  
convention rejected the petitions of the  
labor organizations. It will be but poetic  
justice if the prosecution which Mr. Van  
Cleave has started results in the very  
legislation which he opposes, and yet this  
is not only the natural result, but it is a  
result to be desired.

### "ALL NONSENSE"

Said Judge Wright When Asked  
About Government by Injunction.

The following interview with Mr.  
Justice Wright by Gilson Gardner, a  
Washington newspaper correspondent,  
appeared in the St. Joseph, Mo., Star:

The judge who imposed jail sentence  
on Samuel Gompers and his associates,  
John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, al-  
leging them to be in contempt of court,  
is an appointee of Standard Oil's cor-  
respondent in the United States Senate,  
Joseph B. Foraker. Foraker is responsible  
for Daniel Thew Wright, of the Supreme  
Court of the District of Columbia.

Herewith is presented the first inter-  
view with Judge Wright since he sen-  
tenced the three labor leaders.

"I don't suppose it would add to my  
popularity at this time to talk about it,"  
said Justice Wright, "but I am a friend  
and admirer of Senator Foraker. I met  
him when I was judge of the court  
of common pleas in Hamilton  
county, Ohio. I was appointed to my

## Men's Suits at \$18 & \$20

At eighteen and twenty dol-  
lars we show an exceptionally  
large variety because these are  
the most popular grades.

And no matter what your  
fancy demands in the matter  
of color of fabric or the design,  
you may depend on finding  
here just what will please you.

Parker, Bridget & Co.  
Head-to-Foot Outfitters  
Pa. Avenue and Ninth St.

present position on Senator Foraker's  
recommendation."

After three hours of talk with the  
judge I went away with some clear  
impressions of the man.

The short neck, close mouth, thick  
nose and meaty build suggested pug-  
nacity. During my interview this sug-  
gestion was verified when he said: "It  
was time these people (the organized  
labor unions of the country) were  
taught a lesson."

I asked the judge if he ever had to  
work at manual or physical labor for a  
living. No. He was born into the law.  
For three generations his progenitors  
have been lawyers. They have made  
and lost money, but none had ever fol-  
lowed a trade. His early life was a  
sheltered one. He went to the schools  
of Cincinnati and of Riverside, a sub-  
urb of Cincinnati, where he resided.  
He went from high school into the Cin-  
cinnati law school; from the law school  
into a small political office in River-  
side; from being solicitor and mayor of  
Riverside he became judge of the court  
of common pleas in Cincinnati. Then  
came the day when Senator Foraker  
liked the tenor of his opinions, and he  
was boosted into his present life ap-  
pointment.

Men selected by trust Senators for  
appointment to the Federal court may  
see many things from the point of view  
of the privilege few. They may also  
have a "class spirit." This judge seemed  
to me a good example of the type. I  
tried him out in a dozen ways. Finally  
I asked: "Do you think the man with  
a short purse has the same chance  
before our courts that a man with a  
long purse has?"

"Why, yes," said Justice Wright.  
"The courts are open to all. In criminal  
cases the court will appoint counsel for  
the accused if he has no counsel; and in  
civil cases it is only necessary to file  
an affidavit showing that the litigant has  
no money to pay costs, and the case  
goes on without such payment."

Q. "But that is theory. How about  
actual practice?"

"Yes. In actual practice."  
In my mental note book I entered a  
memorandum as follows: "Not intel-  
lectually honest, or not frank."

A similar kind of response came to  
my suggestion that the Federal judiciary  
had begun to suffer severe criticism.

"I never knew of any judge being in-  
fluenced by improper motives in the de-  
cision of a case," said Judge Wright.  
"I never knew a judge to be moved by  
anything but a deep sensibility of the  
sacred obligation of his office."

(Another memorandum of similar  
purport in my mental note book.)

Q. "Suppose objection is made to the  
judicial system?"

A. "That is to advocate anarchy. It  
is better that we should have courts,  
and the courts must be upheld. We  
have to deal with conditions as they  
are. You can't achieve the ideal. There  
are bound to be imperfections. It is  
better to obey the law and to submit to  
the orders of a court, than to become  
lawless. It is impossible to have a  
perfect system. Somebody will always  
suffer injustice. Somebody has got to  
be ground in the mill."

Q. "How about the amendments in the  
law—changes in the constitution? Do  
you, for instance, favor an amend-  
ment or repeal of this Sherman law  
which has helped to send these labor  
people to jail?"

A. "I can't say that I do. But it is  
not for me to say. The judiciary must  
not suggest or criticize the legislative  
branch."

Q. "Have any men connected with  
wealthy corporations been sent to jail  
by this contempt process for violations  
of the Sherman law?"

A. "Not that I have heard of. But  
I have not heard of any being brought  
before a court on such a charge."

(Continued on page 3.)

Sole Authorized Makers of Cigars for the Temple of Labor  
PHONE MAIN 2723

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INCORPORATED

Manufacturers of TEMPLE CIGARS

NATIONAL TEMPLE and WASHINGTON BELLE

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The sales of these high-grade beers excel those of any other in  
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THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union made unless it  
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246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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The following wholesale and retail firms and professional  
men are friendly to Union Labor and are  
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Leekie, Fulton & Cox, Fendall Bldg., 344 D  
st. nw.  
Ralston & Siddons, Bond Bldg., Fourteenth  
st. and N. Y. ave.  
Darr, Payser & Taylor, Merchants and Me-  
chanics Bank Bldg., 7th and G sts. nw.  
Frank Fuller, Room 17 Kellogg Bldg., 1418  
F st. nw. Phone Main 7335.

### BANKS

National Metropolitan Bank of Washington.  
Organized 1814; Capital, \$800,000; Surplus  
and undivided profits, \$700,000.  
The National Savings and Trust Co. Cap-  
ital, \$1,000,000. Pays interest on deposits,  
rents safe inside burglar-proof vaults,  
acts as administrator, etc. Cor. Fif-  
teenth and N. Y. ave.  
The Washington Loan and Trust Co. Cap-  
ital, \$1,000,000; Surplus, \$750,000. Interests  
paid on deposits. Acts as administrator  
executor, trustee etc. JOHN JOY EDSON,  
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Cor. Fourth st. and Virginia ave. Sg.  
Theo. A. T. Judd, Druggist, Cor. Seventh and  
F sts. sw.  
New York Avenue Pharmacy, Corner N. Y.  
ave. and North Capitol st. nw.  
Quigley, Druggist, 21st and G sts. nw.  
A. T. Bronaugh, Pharmacist, SW. cor. Sev-  
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### ALL NONSENSE (Continued from page 2.)

Q. "Were not the Chicago packers put under a blanket injunction by Attorney General Knox? And have they not been shown to have violated that injunction by the actions brought by Attorney General Moody and Bonaparte under the criminal statutes?"

A. "That is no business of mine." I touched on the usurpation of authority by the Federal judiciary. "There has been no enlargement of the contempt process," said Justice Wright. "The law on the subject is just what it was when it originated in the common law of England."

But how about individual liberty? How about the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and the press? I asked.

The constitution does not guarantee any right of freedom of speech or the press, replied Justice Wright. That is a mistake. All the constitution does is to put limitations on Congress, saying that freedom of speech, etc., shall not be abridged by any act of Congress. That provision is a check on the national legislature, not a guarantee to the person. The power remains in the States. If the States want to check the freedom of speech or the press they can do so.

Q. The Federal court is superior to Congress?

A. Naturally, since we declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

Q. How about government by injunction?

A. All nonsense.

Q. Are you not afraid that judicial usurpation along these lines will result in such a popular feeling that laws will result placing restrictions on the Federal courts?

A. There is no popular sentiment of that sort.

Q. Was there not in 1896, when the Chicago platform included resolutions on this subject, and particularly criticised the Supreme Court?

A. That was not really representative of any public sentiment.

Q. Do you think the opinion of a majority of the people should be effective in the affairs of the Government?

A. Oh, yes, if there is really a public sentiment—something that represents a great majority of the people—then it ought to be considered.

Q. If an order of a Federal court infringes a personal right guaranteed under the constitution does the citizen have to obey it?

A. An order of a Federal court, with proper jurisdiction, and with the parties properly before the court, is the law of the land for those parties.

Q. But an attempt by Congress to pass an unconstitutional law is void; it is void from the moment of its passage, and without regard to whether it has been passed upon by the Supreme Court?

A. That is a difference between Congress and a Federal court. The order of the subsidiary Federal court is the law of the land until it is set aside by the Supreme Court.

Q. Then the Federal Court is superior to the Constitution?

(No answer.)

This seemed to cover the ground. I thanked the judge for his frankness and went to my home, where I picked up and read again, and with a more serious mind, from Smith's little book a passage reading:

"It is easy to see in the exaltation of the Federal judiciary a survival of the old mediaeval doctrine that the king can do no wrong. In fact, much the same attitude of mind which made monarchy possible may be seen in this country in our attitude toward the Supreme Court. As long as the people referenced the king, his irresponsible power rested on a secure foundation. To destroy the belief in his superior wisdom and virtue was to destroy the basis of his authority. Hence all criticism of the king or his policy was regarded as an attack on the system itself and treated accordingly as a serious crime."

## BROCKWELL'S BITS

The nothing-in-a-name theory is not always correct.

"Can you tell me where I'll find Mr. Rebew?" asked a Printing Office messenger of me in that establishment.

I had never heard of any one by that name, and so informed the inquirer, who proceeded to ask about a dozen others the same question. Getting no light from any source, the young man was turning to go, when he encountered a pleasant and wise man who is quick in action and bright of mind.

"Hold on," said he. "Who is it you want—Mr. Rebew?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that's him over at that desk. You've got the letters of his name transposed, but that's him."

And the messenger stepped up to Henry Weber, who turned out to be the one wanted.

Weber is the leader of an amateur musical association known as the Rebew Orchestra; hence the rather amusing mix up.

"Which reminds me," said Weber, "that it took several years' use of the big stick to stop job printers and newspapers from printing us as the 'Hebrew Orchestra.'"

\*\*\*\*\*  
In the United States Army Register, resignations are carried under the heading of "Casualties." In many quarters such events are regarded as curiosities.

\*\*\*\*\*  
It is matter of much regret that I record the death of Alexander Gordon, which occurred in this city last Tuesday morning, February 9, after an illness of about six weeks, from typhoid fever. Several years ago Mr. Gordon was employed as a compositor in the Government Printing Office, but since 1900 has been in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Mr. Gordon was about 44 years of age, having been born in Saginaw, Mich., August 15, 1865. In that city he learned the trade of printer. He was a Spanish War Veteran, being a member of Harding Camp, of this city, and was also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He was a brother of Miss Laura Gordon, a widely known member of Columbia Union, who is attached to the First Division chapel, and of the late Stuart T. Gordon, also a member of or, who died in Silver City, N. Mex., about five months ago. The long and exhausting journey to and from Silver City to bring home the body of his brother told heavily on Mr. Gordon, and doubtless laid the foundation for the disease to which he succumbed. The funeral took place in this city on Thursday. To the mother and sister I tender my sincere sympathy in their loss and their trial in the going away of this devoted son and brother, and I know that I will be sincerely joined by many others in this sentiment.

\*\*\*\*\*  
A recent happening of much interest to printers as well as church workers was the election of William A. Morris as president of the Washington District Epworth League. Mr. Morris is a well-known member of the proof-reading staff of the Public Printing Office, at present engaged as a reviser in the Congressional Record. He came here about ten years ago, his former home being in Missouri, and has been employed in the Office ever since. As a member of Douglas Memorial Church and the president of its Epworth League chapter, Mr. Morris has been an active and successful worker and his efforts in that line have attracted the favorable attention of many others engaged in the same field. I hope he will win new laurels in the high place to which he has been called, and I believe he will. He is comparatively young, he is vigorous, he is intelligent, and is well up in the League work—just the kind of man to push forward and make effective the useful work of such a splendid organization.

\*\*\*\*\*  
At the meeting of the Cabinet of the National Union of the District of Columbia, held on January 30, Mr. Joseph E. Colton was unanimously elected vice-president of that organization. Mr. Colton is a well-known member of Columbia Union, being at present chairman of its relief committee—one of the most important places in the list of our committee assignments. He has also been active in National Union affairs, finishing a successful term as president of Government Printing Office Council, No. 211, about a year ago. Wherever placed Brother Colton can be depended upon to do credit to those who elevate him. He has ability, integrity, and a very pleasing personality.

\*\*\*\*\*  
The following was the programme of the Government Printing Office Chorus (Mr. Benjamin A. Lineback, director, Mrs. Delphine W. Brown, accompanist), in honor of the Lincoln centenary, the performance taking place at the Office on Thursday last:

1. "The New Hail Columbia" (Shattuck).

2. Tenor Solo (selected), Mr. Thomas L. Jones.

3. "Onward," March (Geibel), Male Chorus.

4. Address, Rev. George F. Dudley, rector St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

5. "To Thee, O Country" (Eichberger).

6. "America" (Smith).

\*\*\*\*\*  
Charles C. Hunt, who was well known as an employee of the Government Printing Office years ago, is now and has been for some time past the editor and manager of a handsomely printed and well-edited weekly in New York City—the Masonic Standard. At the annual meeting of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York, held at Albany, on February 3 and 4, Mr. Hunt was unanimously elected grand high priest of that great Masonic body.

Back in the days when Hunt was a Washingtonian he participated in many of the strenuous meetings of Columbia Union, and I am told that he was almost always equal for any emergency that might arise—and "emergencies" were numerous in those days. Being "separated from the service" by Public Printer Benedict, he later visited, among many other places, South Africa, being employed on the Durban Mercury, in Port Natal, in the year 1888, but left there in time to register and vote for General Harrison, coming over 11,000 miles for that purpose. For a considerable period he was managing editor of the American Press Association of New York, but he resigned that post to start the Masonic Standard.

The friends of Brother Hunt here in Washington—and that includes many well-known old timers—are much gratified to learn of his upward course.

\*\*\*\*\*  
"Washington Condensed" is the title of a book just from the presses of the Sudwarth Printing Company, of this city. It belongs to the guide-book family of literature and is a very creditable

# LINCOLN MEMORIAL MEETING

UNDER AUSPICES OF  
THE

## CENTRAL LABOR UNION Friday, Feb. 12, 1909

8 P. M.

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Between D and E Sts. N. W.

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PROMINENT SPEAKERS

ALL ARE INVITED

Columbia Union, being at present chairman of its relief committee—one of the most important places in the list of our committee assignments. He has also been active in National Union affairs, finishing a successful term as president of Government Printing Office Council, No. 211, about a year ago. Wherever placed Brother Colton can be depended upon to do credit to those who elevate him. He has ability, integrity, and a very pleasing personality.

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representative thereof. Bert S. Elliott, a well-known attaché of the Printery's Proof Room, is the author and publisher, and in the "five thousand facts for ready reference," which his book contains, along with the illustrations and other pleasing features, one finds a useful, compact, and reliable book. It has more get-atable and up-to-date facts about the Nation's Capital than anything of the kind I have ever examined. The price is only 10 cents, and Mr. Elliott's address is 3522 Park place northwest, Washington, D. C. Elliott is an old side pard and valued friend of mine, and if he could turn my good wishes into orders for his book he would have to work Sudwarth's presses nights and Sundays.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

### Hamilton Here.

M. Grant Hamilton, of Denver, Colo., one of the best known of the American Federation of Labor's corps of organizers, is in the city on business concerning the future of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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### LEGAL INFORMATION

Frank Fuller Attorney. Phone Main 3375.

[This column is devoted to legal matters of interest to laboring men, and to answering such legal questions as may be asked by our readers. It is open to all without charge. Direct all inquiries to THE TRADES UNIONIST.]

All my readers who are buying real estate, or contemplate doing so, should remember that it is unwise to invest unless the title is good; besides this the taxes should be looked up, as there are a large number of pieces of property in the District on which the taxes have not been paid for some time, and much of it has been sold for nonpayment, therefore be careful and see that everything is squared up and the title goes back to a positive source.

The only way to protect yourself if you do a piece of work on an article for another is to hold it until your bill is paid. If you voluntarily give up possession you lose your rights of a lien, and all you can do is to try and collect from the owner. A mechanic has the same right. He can file a lien on the real estate so that he is reasonably safe.

I wish to repeat, that married women

in the District have the right to own there property to the same extent as if single; they can contract and do business in their own name and their husbands have no right to interfere. The wife's property can not be taken for the debt of the husband without her consent.

D. C. M.—The notes you speak of having been signed by you and your wife are good only as against you. The separate property of the wife is not liable for their payment, and if she is sued with you the court will release her from all liability, and dismiss the case as to her, but will give judgment against you.

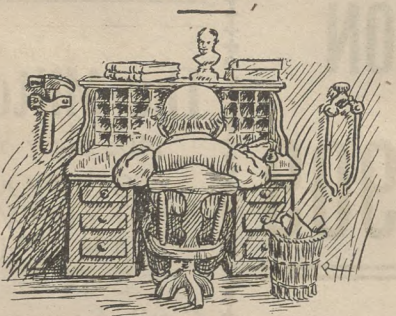
MINOR—If you were a minor, that is under 21 years of age at the time you signed the note and bill of sale, you will not be obliged to pay, as you were not in the eyes of the law capable of making a valid contract.

E. H.—If the facts are as you state you are entitled to a divorce under the laws of the District, but I do not want to give advice on this question except by mail.

WIDOW—If your husband left no

### PEN-POINT PERCOLATES

By CYCL.



Count that day lost which does not bring some tidings of change by the Rumor Committee at the G. P. O.

Seats on the grand reviewing stands will likely soar and soar, while people on the crowded curb will "rubber" as before.

It is still an open question as to how far a man may go before he goes to jail. The popular belief is that it all depends who the man is and who wants to jail him.

Selection of suitable candidates for delegatorial honors is the prevailing topic in local printer circles. Allan G. Flower is a name of frequent and favorable mention.

The President's veto of the census bill was a wholesome use of the "big stick," as viewed from the standpoint of those who do not stand pat with all that the spoils people stand for.

The disadvantage in the proposition to retire Government employees is that no definite plan has been agreed upon. The necessity for such a measure is quite generally admitted, and it is probable that something will come of it sometime, possibly sooner.

Walker Miller, of the proof reader force, was the first of Printing Office plutes to get in on the ground floor, in the matter of securing an avenue French plate front view and choice seats with automobile privileges for the inaugural parade.

Mr. Powderly has given his version of the tramp, hobo, and bum, and admits that he has been one—the first in the list. And there are "tramps" (so to speak) who finally succeed and who could tell great yarns of the sacrifices made in securing a good-paying job.

If any are of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor is not getting up in the world, just let them make the trip to the fifth floor of the Ouray Building. The growth of this great labor organization is reflected in its spacious headquarters. The work exacted, both in general management and detail, is one requiring the greatest skill. The American Federation is the army of

peace, well officered and disciplined, and the rank and file is loyal and ready for any sacrifice necessary for the accomplishment of its highest purpose.

Trades union papers will increase in power and influence the more they adopt the aggressive policy of hewing to the line. In this particular there seems to be a general awakening.

To bring out the very best thought, some one of our public-spirited newspapers, so prone to "scoops," should put in a prize bid next year for the best essay on the ground hog. The season just closed was characterized by too much levity and a wanton disregard of the proprieties which should govern in handling a question of such serious moment.

During lunch hour last week a man representing an up-town give-away scheme was peddling "inducement" cards in front of the Government Printing Office. Everything went merrily on until he saw the cards suddenly drop and the sidewalk was becoming littered with his unread literature. He was made acquainted with the fact that the card was minus the union label.

### Will Dance.

THE TRADES UNIONIST cheerfully gives space to the following, and wish all concerned a "corking" good time:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADES UNIONIST: Kindly insert the following article in this issue of your paper in a conspicuous place.

"By mistake an announcement appeared in the last issue of this paper to the effect that the Electrotpe Molders of the Government Printing Office would give a banquet to their friends on February 17. The announcement should read the Electrotpe Molders and Finishers Union No. 17, of the I. S. and E. U., will give an entertainment and Dance at Pythian Temple Wednesday, February 17, at 8 p. m. Tickets 50 cents. Following is the program: 1. "Bargains"—Original sketch—Jack Harper, Mr. Ed E. Muth; Louise, his wife, Miss Besse Monaghan. 2. Song and Jig (Tipperary), Miss Beatrice Cosgrove. Contralto Solo (Selected), Miss Flora Burnheimer. Monologue, Miss Bessie Monaghan. Bass Solo (Selected), Mr. Chas. Moore. Song and Toe Dance, Little Adrien Shreve. Contralto Solo (Selected), Miss Flora Burnheimer. Song and Dance, "Experience" Miss Henrietta Berens, Master Irwin Cosgrove. Bass Solo (Selected), Mr. Chas. Moore. Song, "Everybody Turned and Looked Right at Me" Master Irwin Cosgrove. "The Mouse Trap," by Mrs. Burton Harrison: Mrs. Prettypet, Miss Bessie Monaghan; Mr. Briefbag, Mr. Ed E. Muth. Accompanists, Miss Mabel M. Cosgrove, Mr. Ed E. Muth. Dances by pupils of Miss Cora B. Shreve.

### MULTUM IN PARVO

Attend the Lincoln services at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Chas. T. Smith, of the Plate Printer, was a Baltimore visitor this week.

Jos. C. Whyte will be a candidate for delegate to the I. T. U. He is a member of the Star Chapel.

The Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburgh, has restored wages to three thousand of its employees.

Brown's Colonial and Pickwick Theaters are the drawing cards of the amusement world in Pennsylvania Avenue this week.

Judge Truax, of New York, set aside and vacated the injunction against the Straw Hatters Union of New York, brought to prevent the strikers from picketing the struck plant.

Judge Sewell, of the Superior Court of San Francisco, last week, in rendering a decision in a case where a baking company sought to secure an injunction against the Bakers Union of that city, declared that the term "unfair" applied to the plaintiff, did not constitute an illegal act, was not a threat, and denied the issuance of an injunction.

### Wedded.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Meyer announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Anna, to Mr. James M. Litcomb, of Nashville, Tenn., on the 6th instant. The newly married couple will be at home after the 16th, at 1606 New Jersey avenue. The bride is a favorite among a large circle of friends, and for a long time was cashier at King's Palace, and later a popular employee of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. E. H. Meyer, the bride's father, is a leading and influential member of the Bakers' Union of this city. The wedding announcements bear the label of the Plate Printers' Union. THE TRADES UNIONIST extends congratulations.

### Labor Conference.

The conference called at the instance of Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, by Daniel J. Keefe, met in Washington Wednesday. The ostensible object of the conference is for the purpose of devising ways and means to aid the unemployed, though other matters will be discussed. Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell are in attendance.

### Off to Pittsburgh.

Chas. Dausch and J. H. Steffey, of the Sheet Metal Workers Union, have gone to Pittsburgh, Pa., where they will attend the executive board meeting of the International Union.

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debts and but little personal property, and no real estate, it will not be necessary to have an administrator appointed, as you are entitled to all he left under your statement.

B. N. M.—The wages due you at the Government Printing Office are not subject to garnishment, therefore you need have no fear that any attempt will be made to secure them by the judgment creditor, no matter what he might say.

MARRIED—If you have no property in your own right your note or contract would be of but little value. However, unless you sign a mortgage or bill of sale to exempt personal property, the one signed by your husband would be of no legal force, as you must sign with him to make it good.

F. D. B.—We do not take up family matters in this column, therefore we

do not care to advise you, except to say that if your husband's abuse is such that you can not live with him with comfort and safety, ask the court to separate you.

### EXCHANGES

Report comes from Paterson that "outside agitators are trying to stir up a strike there among the silk workers." Must be a mistake. If there is any community on earth with complete facilities to supply the entire home demand for strike, it's Paterson and the silk industry.—Washington Evening Times.

We have noticed quite a number of union members lately having in their possession packs of tobacco that do not bear the union label. It's been suggested that their names be published, and this may be done in a future issue.—Building Trades.

### Death of Alex Gordon.

The funeral of Alexander K. Gordon, who died at his home, 444 K street northwest, Tuesday of typhoid fever, occurred at the family residence Thursday at 2 p. m. The interment was made in Arlington.

Mr. Gordon, who was one of the most popular employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was at one time a compositor in the Government Printing Office. He enlisted in the Spanish-American war in Company L, Thirty-fifth Michigan Volunteers, from Saginaw, the place of his birth.

Mr. Gordon was a member of Camp

No. 915, of the Modern Woodmen of America, of Saginaw, Mich. In 1900 he entered the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where he was employed at the time of his death. He leaves an aged mother and one sister, Laura B. Gordon, a member of Columbia Typographical Union, of the Government Printing Office.

Advertisers favoring trades unions will be found in these columns. It's up to you

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